

R&C 330 Students Write Finals

by David McKinley

hunt for "bird courses" at the university may have begun with the filing of the petition for no Religion & Culture (R&C) 330 by the university Senate's Committee on Examinations and

the committee's initial decision to grant exam petitions for R&C 330 in Religion and Technology and Current Ethical Issues. The subsequent meeting and compromise granted the petition but specified that students would be required to write a take-home

exam for both courses. David Crossman believes the committee's action reflects a lack of interest on the part of members to dropping out courses they consider "birds". Newly appointed Vice-President, Dr. Taylor, has stated there is a concern for the overall quality of courses. He declined to grant any particular courses.

Some faculty have expressed a number of R&C "birds" because of their structures. Crossman stated, because of the nature of two courses, individuals can, by with minimal efforts, pass the value of courses. The student to decide the course on his own inputs. He feels the more encompassing of "bird" courses within

the university than the potential for "birdism" his courses offer.

It has always been university policy to have final exams in all courses, with exemptions from this rule requiring the approval of a Senate committee. Increasingly throughout the years the decisions regarding exams were made at the departmental level with the Senate being only a rubber stamp.

The switch to the new grading system saw the creation of a new Committee on Examinations and Standings last Fall, composed of Taylor, H. Dueck, T. Miljan, H. MacLean V. Schaefer, and J. Jenkins.

Its initial decision was criticized on the grounds that it was too late for students to drop a course; the committee had no representation from the Religion and Culture department; and students had been told in the Fall there would be no final.

Subsequently Crossman attended a second meeting and on the basis of information provided by him the committee decided to grant the R&C 231 petition while insisting R&C 330 must have a take-home exam, though acknowledging it would be little more than token.

Next year, the committee will begin operation in the early Fall and give fairer representation to different departments. No one is guessing what will happen to R&C at that time.

ATTENTION !!

The Cord Weekly invites all students to attend the Senate meeting to be held at 7:00 pm in the Music Room. A major item for discussion at this meeting will be the change in the grading system by which marks under the OLD SYSTEM will be handled by the Registrar's office. The potential for the loss of valuable (?) percentage points by students under the old system. Attend and make sure this is not the case.

side:

Special Supplement on Ireland

Residences: Moving Out?

U Choir

Computerization of Universities



Students Administrative Council, by executive order, froze all budgets effective 9 am. Wednesday. Council had been hit by a number of accounts payable in February. With these, and projecting further expenses before the year's end, SAC feels they will have debts totalling \$20,000. with a bank balance presently under \$10,000.

SAC has not had the opportunity to determine the cause of their sudden adverse financial condition but are currently doing their year end audit.

Some of the loss can be attributed to a \$6,000 loss by Winter Carnival and bills outstanding from previous budgets.

photo by McCrae

Record Co-op Hassled

by Paul Jones

The first non-profit student run enterprise on campus is being subjected to criticism in the midst of its initial success. The criticism stems from the fact that the administration's bookstore has been priced out of record sales and finds itself with an album inventory of \$7,000 which it can't sell.

Paul Fischer, manager of the bookstore, stated "I question the right of the co-op to exist; the venture is unfair from the standpoint that they have no labour cost and no overhead cost."

He was referring to the fact that the record co-op is a non-profit SAC service which runs with the help of voluntary labour on the part of interested students.

To date, the issue has taken the form of letters sent from Fischer to SAC president Peter Catton, Dean Nichols and the university administration. The letter states that Fischer feels the co-op is a duplication of service on campus,

that the organizers should have informed him of its establishment and that it negates the bookstore's 5 year effort to sell albums to the students at the minimum cost possible.

Co-op organizer Jim Mackrory stated that the issue is not one of ethics as Fischer claims. He stated to the Cord, "I can understand why Fischer is perturbed, but the fact remains that we are giving the students the cheapest price anywhere on albums and I think we have a right to do this."

Peter Catton appears to agree with Mackrory. He states "this is not a duplication of service, and we are simply offering pop records at the cheapest prices." He did state that he feels that SAC had been remiss in not informing Fischer of the move and that they hope to meet with him to try to help him in his predicament.

As of now the co-op will continue sales in the student union building until their present budget is

exhausted. Catton said that the co-op will be "re-evaluated before the fall term."

When asked if he had received any letters from the administration about the matter he replied that he had. "They simply advised me to consult with Fischer on the issue."

At this point things look stable. It appears that the co-op will attempt to help Fischer suffer as little as possible but the organizers insist that they will continue to provide the service for the students.

Dean Nichols doesn't feel the service will have the kind of student support necessary to sustain it. He stated "I don't mind its existence, it's good for students. I bet it won't last long though. Students don't have the time."

Mackrory stated "I'm just a student who believes in free enterprise. Just like I was taught.

And I would like to take Nichols up on his bet. Say \$20."

U of T Students Win Maybe

At the time of press students at U of T had ended a second sit-in at Simcoe Hall called Monday in which over 800 students participated. The sit-in was called to continue their fight for open stacks at the new J.P. Roberts library and also in protest of the arrests made Sunday. The students won a promise from acting president John Sword and senior university administrators that they would ask the senate to open the bookshelves equally to all students and public. Sword also stated that charges against students arrested would be dropped by the university.

The concessions are not final until the Senate votes Monday and students at U of T have vowed to continue their actions if the Senate does not yield to the compromise demands.

TORONTO (CUP)—About 30 campus security and 24 Metro policemen broke up a sit-in staged by University of Toronto students Sunday (Mar 12) and arrested 18 students for trespassing and other charges.

Up to 100 students had been holding a sit-in in the Senate Chambers in the main University administration building since Friday. They were protesting the university's refusal to grant un-

dergraduate students use of the new Roberts Library which was built using provincial funds.

This was the first time metro Toronto cops have been asked to come on campus by a U of T administration during the school term. The other time the cops were on campus—the first time—was when they moved in to break up the Wachee tent city during the summer, which had been organized on the campus.

Acting president John Sword was responsible for issuing both invitations to the cops. He told a hastily-called news conference Sunday that he ended the sit-in because it served no purpose and the occupiers would disrupt office worker's routine work.

When the cops entered at 10:45 a.m. Sunday without any warning, they broke the ornate oak door to the Senate chamber—which demonstrators have always taken care to protect when occupying the chambers.

The cops refused to talk or negotiate with any of the people in the room and punched SAC president Bob Spencer in the nose when he tried persistently to negotiate with them.

Once students realized the cops meant business they did not resist and in some cases were violently removed from the chambers.

To Be...

—a regular feature listing campus and community events. Submissions are invited from groups and organizations. Deadline for submissions is Tuesday 9 am. preceding date of publication. Contact the Cord—745-6119 or John Taylor 744-1051, 742-9808.

Thursday, March 16

Pub
W.L.U. Ballroom
8:00 pm
students \$.75 Others \$1.00

Purple and Gold Show
Folk-Rock Musical
"New Heaven and New Earth"
Waterloo Collegiate Institute
Tickets: \$1.50 \$2.50
8:15 pm

Coffee House
Mezzanine
9:00 pm - ?
I.V.C.F.

Workshop: Michal Manson
Center Hall
6:30 - 10:30 pm

Friday, March 17

Purple and Gold Show
(same as Thursday)

Saturday, March 18

K.W. Women's Coalition for Repeal
of the Abortion Laws
Humanities Bldg. U. of W. Rm.
151
11:00 am

Purple and Gold Show
(same as Thursday)

Organ Studio Recital
First United Church
William St. Waterloo
8:00 pm

Sunday, March 19

K.W. Philharmonic Choir
50th Anniversary Concert
Rockway Mennonite School
110 Doon Road
Adults \$3.50 Students \$1.75
8:00 pm

Monday, March 20

Communication Seminar
To join: Contact Lee or Laurie
Ed. Services Bldg.
Time: 9:30 - 11:00 pm

K.W. Philharmonic Choir
50th Anniversary Concert
(same as Sunday)

Tuesday, March 21

Bachelor of Music Grad. Recital
Daniel Lichti, bass
Arts Building, Rm. 3C15
5:00 pm

Folk Club
Lounge of East Hall Basement
7:00 pm

Chess Club
7:30 pm
Rm. 3-313
Central Teaching Bldg.

Wednesday, March 22

The Law and the Individual
Legal Sanctions: the case of
drugs.
Morley Rosenberg
Rm. 1E1 3:30 pm

Bridge Club
Ballroom
7:30 pm

Seminar: The Glorified Christ
Don Freeman speaker
Supper: 6:00 pm Mezzanine
Meeting: 7:00 pm Ed. Services
Bldg.
(main Floor)
coming.....

Saturday, March 25
Semi-formal
"Southern Comfort"
Opus II
\$5.00 couple

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Directors (2)— To administer the affairs of the Corporation.

Keystone Editor— Responsible for production of the 1972-73 Yearbook.

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Applications, in writing will be accepted until March 24.
All applicants will be interviewed. For further information
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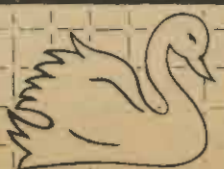
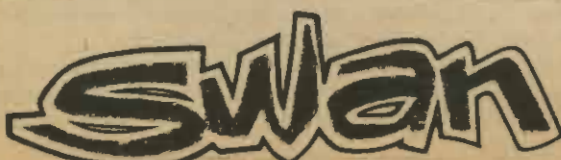
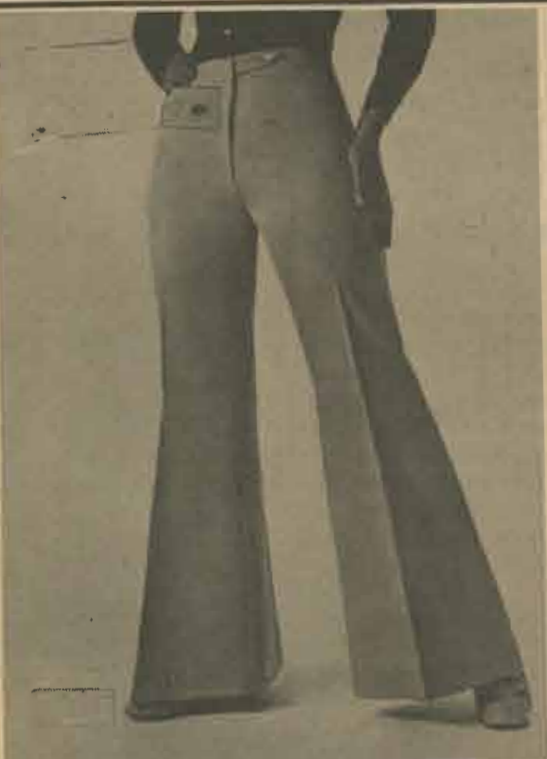


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Puerto Rican's Life In Jeopardy

AWA (CUP)—After five in jail, the Immigration Board hearing for the of independentist Rican student leader Pagan Hernandez here Wednesday (Mar. 8) expected to continue Saturday.

of the thirty seats available board room were taken up by clothes policemen, who exits and kept a close on Pagan, nonchalant officials, and reporters. twenty Puerto Rican sup- of Pagan arrived from but few were able to get hearing. They and Pagan's worry that he will be if he is returned to the

29, a leading figure in the Rican independence ment, was accused last shooting the head of the Rican riot squad during astration on the campus of University of Puerto Rico H. 1971. Another policeman ROTC cadet were also in the demonstration, which result of months of con- ation between independ- and right wing students and at the university, a centre of dependence movement.

mass round up of student and independentists in retaliation and Pagan one of the people arrested. He to a wing of the movement ating both independence and ism for the U.S. colony, and his father, a construction had long been involved in independentist activities. Shortly the arrest he was released on When he finally left Puerto for New York, in August there been two attempts on his life. entually he entered Canada ally. He was arrested in Ot- on September 30 and taken to arleton County Jail. There he questioned by agents who d not identify themselves, but Pagan suspects were from

the CIA or the FBI. Canadian RCMP he feels, would have little interest in questioning him on the state of the Puerto Rican independentist movement and its supposed ties with Cuba.

The first day of the four day hearing was devoted to testimony from a political science professor from the University of Puerto Rico who backgrounded the independence movement; and to Dr. Luiz Falcon, former head of the sociology department at the U of Puerto Rico, now at the U of New York.

If he loses the appeal against deportation, Pagan stands little chance of a fair trial in Puerto Rico, according to Falcon. The jury would be prejudiced against him from the start simply because he is an independentist. Seven to nine out of ten jurors, commented Falcon, recommend extreme measures for independentists accused but not convicted of any particular crime.

His studies also indicated that jurors were not representative of the Puerto Rican population. He noted that four out of ten jurors are not permanent residents, that there is a larger proportion of men than women, and that older, more educated, married and professional people are overrepresented on juries. 55 percent of those summoned for jury duty are people with incomes of \$6,000 or more who make up only 15 per cent of the population. In short, trial by peers for Pagan is virtually impossible.

Falcon also stated that the consistently anti-independentist press of the island has so stereotyped the movement that an independentist automatically becomes "souless", "terrorist", "incendiary", "criminal", "enemy of law and order" and (seemingly worst of all) "recalcitrant anti-Americans".

Falcon said, however, that independentist leaders were responsible for bringing about a number of reforms on the island and a lot of information to the

people. He said independentist leaders revealed that one quarter of the families on the island earn less than \$500 a year; that 80 per cent of the Puerto Rican economy is in the hands of American corporations; that 25 per cent of the families on the island get only three per cent of the total general income while nine per cent of the richest families get over 40 per cent of the income.

As a result, Falcon concluded, the independence movement gets negative publicity from the island newspapers which are controlled by the economic elite, people posting independence posters or selling independentist newspapers are arrested and jailed in violation of traditional customs and freedom of speech, suspect independentists are closely watched, people on the government lists as independentist are not given jobs or are fired from the ones they hold, and all this is put down on certificates of good conduct needed for employment in government agencies and given out by the police department.

In one case, judicial persecution of the respected independentist poet Juan Antonio Corretger led to 230 prosecutions. Most of the charges were unsubstantiated in court and he was released.

Falcon also said defamatory persecution is not uncommon. Agents of the government label independentist neighbors as 'subversives' or 'communists'. Vigilante squads are operating and have already murdered several independentists, while police officials have publicly stated their approval of measures against the independentists.

Falcon said he would not trust the fate of an independentist to their hands. He said Pagan as: "a symbol for the youth of the country" would have even less of a chance of making it to trial than most independentists. If Pagan is sent back to Puerto Rico, he contends, there are nine out of ten chances that he will be killed.

Puerto Rican lawyer Concepcion Suarez backed up Falcon's testimony. He said one of the other

people accused in the events of March 11 was assaulted leaving court with Suarez, another lawyer, and a witness. Over 20 assailants attacked the four following a pre-trial hearing while marshals, court clerks, police and a judge looked on. Suarez said the onlookers did not stop the assailants nor call an ambulance for the witness who was beaten into unconsciousness.

Pagan's lawyers, Clayton Ruby of Toronto and Roberto Maldonado of San Juan are asking the appeal board to quash the deportation order issued in November on the grounds that he will suffer unusual hardship or that he will be punished for political activities if he is returned to Puerto Rico.

The cost of the hearing and travel for witnesses is being borne by 'Save Humberto' groups in Puerto Rico, New York and Ottawa.

As he entered the court room, Pagan shouted 'Puerto Rico Libre' and gave the clenched fist 'power to the people' salute to his supporters.

ected Student enator Barred

NOXVILLE (CUP)—The ministration of Bishop's ersity in Lennoxville has a newly elected student or from taking his seat on the

the latest of a series of actions st student representation, ministration president Dennis and registrar J.P. Dawson ed student council officials Paul Trollope, elected to the e Feb. 25 by an over- ing majority of students was ceptable as a student representative. There are 5 ents on the 20 member senate.

ollope is a second year student editor of the student pper. He has sat on a ber of university bodies in- the faculty of arts.

udent representatives ulate that the move is a to a board of governors mmittee recommendation increased student represen- of all levels, an increase in power of the senate and ion of the Board of Governors is presently constituted. The is currently composed of nment Montreal financiers,

corporation executives and chartered accountants who view with distaste the subcommittee recommendations.

In addition, the student newspaper, The Campus, under Trollope's editorship has severely criticized the workings of the campus administration.

Newly elected student council president, John Keay has made representaion to the principal and board of governors that Trollope be allowed to take his seat immediately. He considers the veto of duly elected student representatives by the administration as 'undermining the spirit of student representation'.

Healy and Dawson claim that Trollope is not considered to be in good academic standing although he has passed all semester examinations. They also contend that students in the year that Trollope is enrolled are ineligible for election to senate. Yet, according to the university's constitution "Student senators shall be elected by and from the full time student body, in such a manner and with such academic divisional representation as the student body shall see fit."

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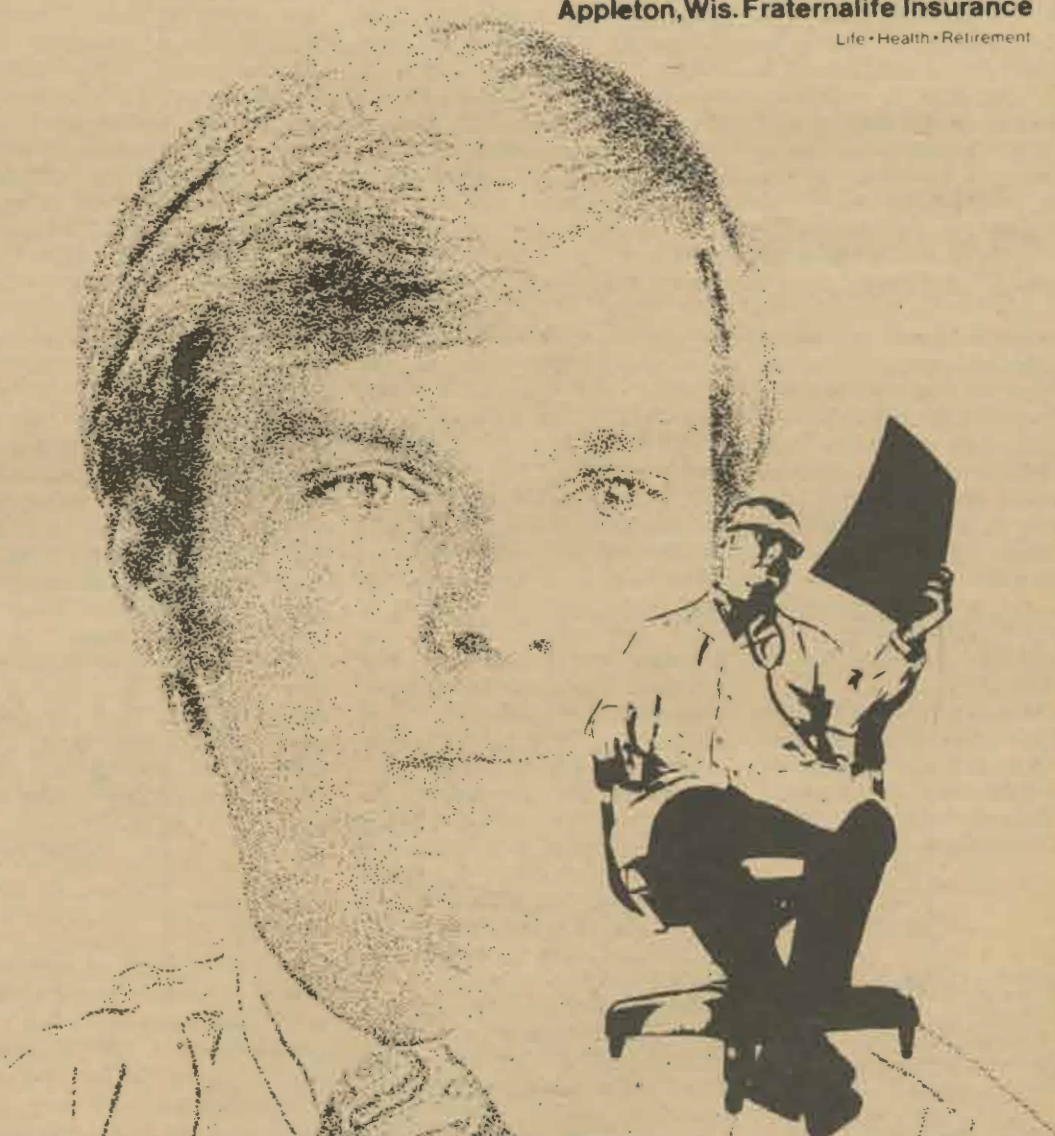
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"Shooting is a popular sport in the countryside. Unlike many other countries, the outstanding characteristic of the sport is that it is not confined to any one class."

—Northern Ireland Tourist Board

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Machiavellian Administration

Dear Sirs:

It is easily apparent to any observant reader of the Cord that the recent S.A.C. general election has re-emphasized to the student body of W.L.U. the nature of their government: a farcical circus of personalities and power.

The role of David Schultz, the C.E.O. in an unusual but not impossible one as stalking horse for Catton and Best was adequately demonstrated by documented evidence presented to both S.A.C. and D.A.C. Criticized by the signatories of an appeal presented to S.A.C., Schultz attempted to refute all evidence by alleging it to consist of "blatant untruths, misunderstood facts and nit-picking irrelevancies." Are we to believe his recantations when we have documented evidence to the contrary of his use and misuse of power to aid Catton. For example, written evidence was presented to S.A.C. that Schultz aided candidate Best in the manufacture of his posters. To both S.A.C. and D.A.C. Schultz stated that this was completely untrue. A falsehood is present, the question is whose. Furthermore, by allowing himself to follow the orders of Catton and not allow the Presidential candidates to appear on Radio Lutheran, he made a deadly mistake in that he made known his relationship to the present President.

We must conclude that until able, competent, rational students accept the burden of office, the students of W.L.U. will suffer the hallowness of Babbity and corruption in their student government. By way of making a comment on Schultz's actions in the past elections; and simultaneously to venture a prediction on the operating principles of the forboding Catton administration I would like to quote Machiavelli:

Occasionally words must serve to veil the facts. But this must happen in such a way that no one becomes aware of it; or if it should be noticed, excuses must be at hand, to be produced immediately.

Sincerely yours,
David E. Schultz

Blind Students?

Penny Stewart's article on the grading system in last week's Cord shows a remarkable lack of understanding in such a talented young woman and can be classified as nothing better than irresponsible reporting.

It is evident that our reporters are attempting to give the student body a bad impression of administration on this campus—witness the entire front page of the previous issue. Unfortunately,

most students believe what they read without demanding any verification of the claims being made, giving rise to entirely erroneous views about our administration. The report by Miss Stewart is just one example of this.

To quote the second paragraph of this article: "The registrar's office had programmed the computer in such a way that a student under the old system could theoretically receive seven per cent lower than he had achieved. They decided to ask teachers to submit a letter grade converted from their numerical grade. Then, this grade was reconverted to the average number within that scale. This could possibly result in an inequity if a student continually achieved a high mark within a scale but was repeatedly given the number in the middle."

First, the closest thing resembling a computer in the registrar's office is a key-punch machine, employed in filling out the computer cards that are sent to IBM for processing. All report cards are done by IBM (Corporation Square, downtown Kitchener) and they compute the averages. This computation is based on the final marks in each course which the teachers submit to the registrar's office, where they are merely recorded on key-punch cards as submitted, and are passed on to IBM for print-out.

All teachers are required to submit a letter grade, (a percentage grade is not accepted) and this letter corresponds to a number, from A=12, which is what the student gets on his computer print-out (report card). At no point during the process are marks added to or taken from a student's grade. Any blame for loss of marks in one form or another belongs to the faculty member teaching that course.

The loss of marks in transition from percentage to letter grade is again the responsibility of the professor: the concept of the new system is based on the complete abolition of even a referral to the old percentages. No longer does A=75-79 per cent while A=80-89 per cent, etc. Under the new system the difference between all letter-grade levels is intended to be equivalent i.e. the difference between A- and A should equal the difference between A and A+, which is obviously not the case under the percentage-grade system.

Theoretically, teachers marking papers under the new system read through all the papers, deciding which are A papers, which are B papers and so forth. The, going back, they decide whether the grade as given should stand or be qualified, plus or minus. The accumulation of such grades over the span of the course results in a final letter grade arrived at by averaging all the accumulated marks together. This is the mark submitted to the registrar's office

and it is that same mark that is given to IBM for transcription to its corresponding number grade on the twelve point scale. At no time should the consideration of a percentage grade even enter the process! It follows that any "inequity" or loss of marks must be attributed not to the registrar but to the course teacher.

In addition to Miss Stewart's above mentioned errors must be noted her castigation of the registrar and dean Taylor for registering strong opposition to the motion made by student senator Roy Reiche at Monday's Senate meeting. Such opposition was to be expected and is, I feel, entirely justified. Planning of the new system was started a year and a half ago and the final plan was given the approval of the entire Senate, including student senators and faculty members as well as the administration, before being sent on the Board of Governors for ratification in March of 1971. It was implemented this fall. The problem with changing back to the old percentage system at this late date is not the cost involved (as Miss Stewart suggests) as much as the confusion it will cause: if so astute a person as Miss Stewart has not grasped the concept of the new grading system six months after its implementation and a whole year after its ratification how can the entire campus population be reasonably expected to re-adjust in the four weeks remaining before final examinations?

For a group of students to now complain to the Senate that the system is unfair (after their representatives agreed that the system was indeed quite equitable the previous year) is extremely ridiculous as well as irresponsible. It raises the question in my mind whether or not the issue is indeed the grading system, or merely an attempt to create an issue for personal political reasons.

I think it is much more realistic to say that it is a group of astonishingly blind students, rather than the registrar's office, which is not playing fair. Miss Stewart, why don't you take your marbles and go home.

Ted Dueck

Editor's Note:

Your letter shows a remarkable lack of understanding for such an 'intelligent young man'. You have missed the point. The fact remains that students under the old grading system will lose percentage marks if the Registrar's office translates submitted letter marks to percentage marks from the corresponding grades of the NEW marking system.

Whether the registrar is responsible for this injustice or not, is not the point. If our article implied this, we apologize.

As per your comment about giving the "students a bad impression of the administration on this campus", I would suggest that you get off your elitist thing and grant your fellow students the same degree of intelligence that you grant to yourself. Were you mislead by last week's front page? 'Impressions' are made through action, not print.

By the way, we at the Cord were wondering if you are any relation to the Dueck who is registrar at the university?

Committed Students

Dear Editor:

I must drop you this short note to let you know that someone thinks the Community Service Bank programmes are doing a lot of great work for a lot of people who really need attention.

Things like the United Appeals, etc. unfortunately too often I ignore people's pleas for help, but you and the "programmes", help and I really mean it!

"Adopt-a-Granny" is one of the finest things I have ever heard of. Society sticks these delightful senior citizens away to "rot" in "The Home"; well now you have brought some light into their lives.

As a member of Big Brother, I am quick to see how your people turn out to entertain the kids, while the "Big Businessmen" in the community never seem to bring their little brothers, they send them instead. Keep up the great work, and when people (such as our S.A.C. executive and others) criticize don't think about them...think about the good work and the Happy people who need your program.

Keep on Truckin....

Garth Newton

PS to Students

If you really want to do something necessary and constructive, give the Community Service Bank your interest to ensure it's continued by S.A.C. in '72-73.

Whining Students?

I "looked at" the three articles on the front page of the Cord, March 9. They do have something in common, they are written by two "individuals" or "two peas in a pod".

For the past two years here at W.L.U. I have heard many students whine like children, and cry "someone has stole my doll or someone has stolen my truck"; when are we going to grow up and stop blaming others or society for our problems and sometimes our selfishness?

According to the writers of the

two recent articles and many they have written plus some of speeches they have given, it's "the big bad wolf," "the devil upstairs", or "the harsh father "The Administration".

Let us remove the administration and replace it with The Privileged Adolescent. Alexander Gunn calls them see if they can do any better.

During my two years here at W.L.U. I have not been "pushed around" as some students claim but before I came to University after being out of school for sometime I received a great deal of pushing around, and some of the "knocks" I received helped me mature.

Are you ready for the "knocks" you are going to receive outside W.L.U., if not you better stay in "the arms of W.L.U."?

Lloyd A. Henry

"a 3rd. year mature student"

P & G Off Campus?

Dear Editor:

P & G off campus!—Theatre at W.L.U. has a strong tradition in spite of all the obstacles the inadequate physical plant and rampant philistinism present. As a former executive of the Player's Guild (President, V.P. and Member at Large) I have had too much experience with the problem of mounting a production on this campus. It is a heart-breaking experience to watch the faces on a cast that has worked night after night in an inadequate rehearsal hall when you tell them their dress rehearsal will start at midnight because Knight's mouth-breather's need the T.A. in practice!

If theatre people and theatrical events are viewed as "difficult" by middle-echelon administrators (students or University), perhaps they cannot recognize the determination required to do something wonderful in the face of impossible odds.

I am saddened and angered by the latest turn of events. Theatre should be encouraged as a basic integral part of cultural life at W.L.U.—not hampered by petty bureaucrats or preempted by athletics. By any reasonable definition of a university; athletics and theatre should share at least equal priorities. By the same definition, intervarsity sports should be scrapped. Unfortunately, we need the advertising.

Provincial support may help to build a theatre (U of W has a Tanya Moisewitch stage and Maurice Evans!) In the meantime:

To whomever is responsible, "Off Mr. Charlie"

To the kids in P & G, "Break a leg" R. Cameron McRae

Residences

thinking of moving out.....

You Can Leave... So They Say

The most serious discontent on campus concerning residence has been the incredible difficulties one encounters when trying to leave in mid-year.

Typically, one experiences a perfect system of bureaucratic immobilities that will simply make sure that you don't get your money back.

Theoretically, the system is such that one signs a "waiting-to-get-out" list, which is complemented by a "waiting-to-get-in" list—which is usually shorter. The rooms vacated by those leaving are supposedly listed by the Housing Office from the list of eager residents-to-be. The ex-resident's money for the balance of the year is then refunded, and everyone lives happily ever after.

But is this the case? Well, apparently the lists of ex- and would-be residents do exist, but the vacancies are rarely filled by the Housing Office, say victims of the system. Also, one's refund is thus rarely forthcoming (except for the meal ticket money). In two independent cases, an ex-resident attempted to move back into residence to get what he (she) was being forced to pay for, but found that the room had already been filled. The rationale for

refusing a refund in these cases is not clear. It is known, however, that one may not move back into residence without a meal ticket—is this the reason a mealcard refund is so easy to get?

Those of you who have read the Landlord-Tenant Act in your handy-dandy yellow Student Handbook will be aghast at residence's apparent violations of the Act, but the bare fact of the matter is that university residences do not fall under this Act or any of its provisions. According to resident legal advisor Hans Bongarts, it only applies to apartments, which are defined as units having an integral kitchen and bath, and at least two rooms; residences do not fit this description. All the sticky stipulations regarding eviction and its definition mean nothing. As a matter of fact, not refunding a student his money and also denying him a return to residence does constitute eviction, but it doesn't matter.

Is there an answer? Maybe. But the documents you sign to get into residence become more refined every year; the loopholes are fast disappearing. Maybe purposely getting expelled from residence would work, but I don't know of anyone who's tried, yet.

Meal Cards: A Bad Investment?

As heralded in Walrus, meal cards will come in 5 and 7 day sizes again next year, at no increase in price. Better than this, fact and figures really do back up the Administration's allegation that WLU has competitive prices on its accommodations and that it is rare in not raising rates for the coming year.

However, the deeper issue of mandatory purchases of meal cards has remained unchallenged; this condition of residence is accepted as if there existed no alternative.

There is. The University of Guelph, for example, does not require the purchase of a meal card with a room on campus. Further, since the food in the dining hall of this university is so poor (so I'm told), less than 1000 meal cards are outstanding on a campus reputedly housing six times that number.

Whether the poor quality of the food is due to the small scale of operations is debatable—a classic chicken and egg situation—but the fact remains: if you don't like U of G's cafeteria food, you need not live off campus to avoid it.

The question of scale becomes crucial at WLU. First, holders of seven-day cards tell me that with few exceptions, weekend meals are much poorer than the already pedestrian weekday fare; and second,

there is necessarily a good deal of inertia to be overcome in any such reduction in scale of operations because our cafeteria staff are WLU employees, not the property of a catering service.

Actually, the reason why this option is not being considered is, according to Dean Nichols, his experience with a telephone survey that is being conducted by his opposite number at Western. Seems Dean Nichols was told that Western's experience with optional meal cards was so unsavory that one would be wise not to try it. The reason? Sanitation, apparently.

The residences were simply too messy to be healthy, so Western said. I must admit that things look a mite second hand in a certain men's residence after a weekend, but this might well be attributed to lack of expertise through lack of practice at supporting oneself. My observations at U of G (admittedly in a well-endowed residence, kitchen wise) bear this out; the place was spotless, and not a meal card holder in the lot.

One last thought: has anyone suggested 15 and 21 day meal cards (as opposed to 5 and 7)? Certainly would be nice if non-breakfast eaters (and we're a stubborn bunch) could get credit on weekends for the breakfasts they aren't eating....

A Co-ed Rez For WLU ?

Some time ago, handfuls of blue questionnaires were distributed, with questions about attitudes towards various aspects of a co-ed residence on campus. This survey was undertaken by a subcommittee of Inter-Residence Council (IRC), chaired by Peter Watson. The reason for the study was that the committee perceived a need for a co-ed residence on campus for several reasons—women were being driven off-campus by distasteful over-security in Women's Residence, a co-ed residence is a potential learning experience, and so on.

The results of the study were: strongly in favour of living in a co-ed residence on campus—nearly 80 per cent; in favour of its being optional—94 per cent; and in favour of having a co-ed residence on campus even if one didn't want to live in it—92 per cent. Furthermore, response patterns were nearly constant in all residences surveyed, so that there is no sector of the surveyed population which disagrees strongly with the whole about the matter.

Committee chairman Peter Watson noted that the comments added at the bottom of many questionnaires expressed pessimism about the Administration's view of the matter, saying things like "What difference does it make? They'll never pass it anyway." "What a waste of time."

The report was then submitted to IRC and approved in principle. (Don't get excited. For those who don't know or care, IRC is an advisory body, with no power

and meagre influence in most circles.) The co-ed subcommittee was ordered back to do a feasibility study on putting four female floors in South Hall. Money came first: figures quoted for equipment needed for the conversion came to an incredible \$2,780 per floor, including "crash hardware"; Watson feels this to be a liberal estimate. Other matters: senior students would be given priority, staff training would be stringent (and, hopefully, effective), and don selection would be very important. Also included in the report are comments from Brock University on their experience with co-ed residences, significantly, "security and health should play no part in Co-ed." So much for "crash hardware".

This study was brought before IRC and the whole package was then submitted to that well-known bureaucratic quagmire, Educational Services. This body requested a feasibility study of its own, by Colin McKay and Fred Nichols, to be presented before the next Ed Services Meeting... whenever that is.

When will we have a co-ed residence on campus? Not this September; about the program, Fred Nichols says that co-ed is merely one phase of a 5-year overhaul of the entire residence structure now under consideration. (So far, it's 3" thick.) Also, a report by East Hall Resident Head Ian Beare is expected in April, concerning the whole residence system and grassroots attitudes to same. "I know it sounds trite to say that we'll know better in a month," says Dean Nichols, but that's the way it is."

Financing: Same Old Story

Money has been the excuse for many ills this year, and residence is no exception.

For those who wonder where the money for your room is going, it's simple: it goes into payments on a gigantic mortgage on all residences on campus. New residences are financed by merely extending the term of the mortgage. The question of where all the money will go when the buildings are paid off is academic: they probably never will be.

The nitty-gritty aspects of finance are more interesting, but no less frustrating. One fact pervades all decision-making about residence finances: there is a 15-month lead time on all budgeting; the budget for 1973-74 will be considered shortly. Says Dean Nichols, "I can't even approve a new urinal; the budgeting just isn't there."

There is some slight ferment going on, though, mainly in the form of atomization of finances. Starting sometime in the

future, an attempt will be made to have residences pay for residences, the dining hall pay for the dining hall, parking for parking, and so on. This worthy objective will let the administration know what is robbing them and what is feeding them (sort of), but the only benefit that could possibly accrue the students would be that indirect and amorphous quantity, increased efficiency. Let's hope so.

It goes without saying that residence matters are feeling the current economic pinch; to what extent this is a component in the seemingly limitless inertia surrounding residence matters, is indeterminate; however, it is definitely a factor in our current understaffed condition: there isn't one high-level administrative structure whose sole function is administration of residence, and the research into residence matters that should, perhaps, already be done is now being undertaken by a student as his Masters thesis. This is professionalism?

by
Tom Garner
The Cord



Life in residence is pretty bleak. And there is nothing bleaker than a late Saturday afternoon at a small university in a small town.
photo by Kilbride

II

Canadian Viewpoint

Canada, while by no means a pioneer in the research and development of computer technology, is rapidly becoming a world leader in the applications of that technology to university education.

Within the next five years there will probably be a nationwide computer network connecting every Canadian university to every other one by a complex arrangement of computerized telegraph lines and electronic transmission via satellite.

This will give every university's computer(s) access to other universities' computers, making the total academic resources of Canada (that can be computerized) available to every student in the country.

This network, the Canadian University Computing Network (CANUMET), is now being studied and designed by some 200 experts in government, universities and the computer industry.

In the years between 1964 and 1970, the installation of computers in Canada jumped over 500 per cent, from a total of 504 computers in 1964 to a total of 2,700 in 1970.

Of these 2,700 computers, International Business Machines, the American corporate giant which pioneered in the field, built and sold (or rented) 47 per cent, accounting for 67 per cent of their market value. (But more about IBM later).

The 1970 computer census showed the universities to be one of the largest markets for computers in this country, with 58 universities, including community colleges and CEGEPs, possessing 281 computer units. Practically all of the largest computers were IBM-made.

As the number of computers grew, so did the number of universities offering courses in computer science—33 universities and 23 community colleges included computer studies in their 1970 curricula.

Computer Assisted Instruction

How are the computers being used? Some are being used for computer-assisted instruction, including a bizarre experiment at McGill University where a course on the Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard is being taught by computer.

The computer in this example is programmed with every word that Kierkegaard published (in three languages: English, French and the original Danish). The computer subdivides all this information into an analysis of topic. Thus, if a student wanted to know what Kierkegaard had said about the Jews, for example, the computer would give a book and page reference to every time the prolific Dane had written 'Jew', 'Jewish', 'synagogue', 'Israel', etc.

Very few CAI programs are yet as sophisticated as this, but the use of CAI is becoming very wide-spread in Canadian universities, especially in the fields of science, mathematics and foreign language.

Computer Networks

All of which is quite normal in the computer industry of the western world. Where Canada's electronic star shines, however, is in the study and design of computerized libraries and data banks, and the means of setting up a far-reaching user network around these specialized information banks.

This concept, the nation-spanning network, is the cornerstone for the building of a wired world, the truly global village.



The Computerization

The University of Quebec, which is currently spending \$85,000 of federal money to study the feasibility of CANUMET, last April inaugurated a computer network of its own.

The mini-network, connecting five campuses (Montreal, Quebec, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, Trois Rivières) and a handful of research institutes, is called a 'star network'. This computer jargon means that one gigantic central computer, located in Quebec city, can be used by several campuses who cannot all afford large computers.

The University of Quebec network is used widely for administrative purposes and for teaching computer science, and has limited experimental use in CAI and library applications.

The computing equipment—the machines only—cost the university a total of \$80,000 a month from Control Data Corporation.

Meanwhile, Ontario, with over half of the computers in Canada, has been considering setting up a network of its own. The network has been developing fairly slowly, however, and today the Council of Ontario Universities has a series of separate bilateral computer connections between a handful of universities.

Those links (among Trent, Carleton, Western, Ottawa and Queen's universities) have led to a few new developments for a potential Ontario-wide hook-up. For example, Queen's and Ottawa now share the same data bank for teaching law; while Trent has found it cheaper and more efficient to use Carleton's powerful computer than to have its own.

On the west coast, the University of British Columbia's computers can transmit to those at the University of Victoria and vice-versa.

All minor steps in the grand scheme of things, but nonetheless significant as the universities move closer and closer to being a totally integrated network.

This technologically inevitable integration will by no means be a smooth transition, however, because of the great variety of computer languages that are used to program computers in Canada. The information-flow between two computers programmed differently would be blocked as suddenly and as surely as two people talking different languages.

Another computer network, 'star network' with the National Research Council's massive computer at the centre, is currently studying the possible ways of standardizing computer language so that computers can transmit to one another without having to re-program the information.

The NRC network (which currently includes University of Calgary, the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, McMaster University, Algonquin College, Seneca College, and the Danforth School of Technology) is also used for research and development exploration of other possibilities for computerized education.

The practical functions of the network at this time—it has been operating

for several years—are the comparative cheapness of using the NRC's powerful computer, and the access to specialized scientific data banks that NRC is beginning to construct.

Slowly but surely the national university-computer jigsaw puzzle is piecing itself together, with aid from government and education experts—and IBM.

The Science Council of Canada, in August 1971, showing much more bark than the government (and its corporate backers) will ever show bark, attacked the foreign-owned computer companies operating in this country and called for an independent Canadian computer network.

In a special report on the possibility of a trans-Canada computer communications network, the council took exception to "branch plant status for the Canadian computer industry."

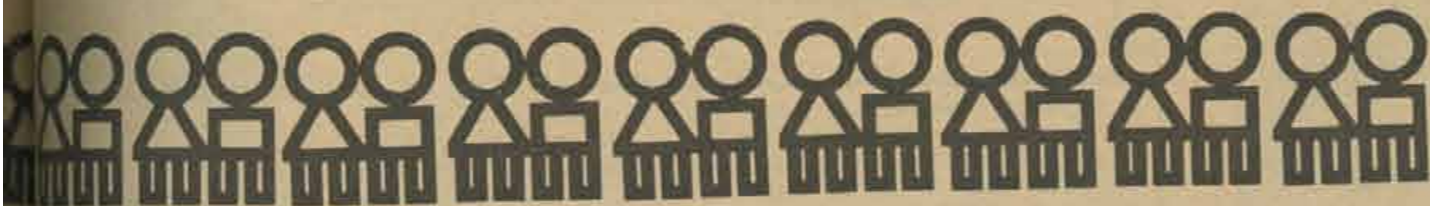
"Leaving aside questions of exports, excessive dependence on foreign suppliers and lack of worthwhile jobs for highly educated Canadians" the report continued, "we are above all else faced with the urgent need to exercise control over the shape and thrust of the industry, so that its development may be harmonized with our social priorities."

Now, now; gentlemen...those are harsh words indeed for a report by a government that tolerates 90 per cent foreign ownership in other industrial sectors of the economy.



IBM

Parts



Canadian Universities

by Ian Wiseman

Canadian University Press

A similar network in the United States, the Advanced Research Project Agency, Had similar costs, and transmission costs here in Canada are an average of two to three times higher. One conceivable way of cutting those exorbitant transmission costs would be for CANUMET to use the Telesat satellite. Telesat is a Canadian crown corporation and the satellite (built by U.S.-owned Hughes Aircraft) is to be orbited this year.

Initially CANUMET will be an interconnected system of data banks and information retrieval, in which universities can use the machinery and programming of other universities' computers. For example, if Queen's and Ottawa universities are in the network, then other universities could dial into the specialized legal data bank mentioned earlier.

The future of this network hinges on questions of financing and computer-language standardization, but there seems little doubt that CANUMET will become a reality. On a minor scale, with its first five to ten members, it should be in operation within 18 months.

Once the network is there, and the concrete basis for immediate inter-university communication exists, any story attempting to make projections into the future becomes almost absurdly speculative. The experts themselves have no idea of the limits to the realm of electronic educational potential.

The plaguing question remains, though, who will run the system? There are several possibilities, including the Department of Communications, or a crown corporation, or a private company such as Trans-Canada Telephone System (communications business) or IBM (computer producers).

The government, insiders say, does not want to bear the responsibility for electronic education at the university level, and would rather turn the controls over to an independent operator.

III

The Monopoly Obstacle

And now from the people who brought you the computer, a sweeping new innovation that will dramatically change industry—monopoly.

International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), with assets over \$5 billion, is the world leader in the computer business. In gaining that position, IBM has been through two anti-trust suits filed by government (U.S.), and two suits charging monopolistic practice, filed by competitors.

A multinational corporation (although only four per cent of its shares are owned outside the U.S.), IBM owns 80 per cent of the world computer market. *Eighty per cent of the world market.*

It controls the majority of the domestic markets in Canada, the United States, Britain, France, Japan, West Germany and Italy.

How does IBM cope with the growing tendencies toward industrial nationalization in Europe and Japan? By renaming its subsidiaries, trying to look as much as possible like a native industry, and by working towards national goals in every country in which it operates.

After the Science Council of Canada report last August, which lambasted the foreign control of our computer and communications industry, IBM issued statements urging a greater national consciousness of the importance of computers.

But, but, but, questioned a Montreal Star reporter, isn't IBM of Canada an American-based firm?

Silly boy! "IBM of Canada," said David Fraser, an IBM vice-presidential assistant, "is an independently-run operation and is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange."

Huge multinational corporations like IBM supercede international boundaries and have developed power to rival that of most national governments.

To consolidate its monopoly, IBM has made certain that university students, the potential operators and buyers of computers, receive their training on IBM equipment. This has often meant that employers, rather than retrain graduates on other makes of equipment, have found it easier and cheaper to switch to IBM hardware.

IBM's University Monopoly

This concentrated drive on the student of computer science also ensured IBM of another expanding market: the universities themselves. The use and potential use, of computers in universities will keep IBM in the driver's seat for some time to come.

How did IBM get its stranglehold on the Canadian university market? In many ways, some questionable; in others showing shrewd business savvy.

IBM offers educational discounts on machinery, and gives frequent grants to universities who own or rent IBM equipment. This guarantees the corporation that, as new studies are done on their computers, IBM can develop new products and new uses for the machines.

The Canadian branch plant of the American giant refuses to make public the total amount of money they grant to universities and colleges. It did, however, grant 68 scholarships and 58 fellowships last year, as well as matching any contributions that their employees make to university research.

IBM gives generously to universities in other ways too, to supplement the scholarship-fellowship fund and to shore up the long-term investment that it has in higher education. It gives outright research grants to educational institutions, and it donates to university building-fund campaigns.

The straight discount rates to universities ("please, we prefer to call it our 'educational allowance program'") was a flat ten percent for the past few years.

But the true rate of discount is hidden in a maze of joint research and development projects that IBM carries out with universities. These projects are performed on IBM equipment that is cost-shared by the corporation and the university.

These joint research programs occur with frequent regularity all across Canada, from Memorial University of Newfoundland to the University of Victoria. Other centres with major cost-sharing programs are Simon Fraser, University of Alberta, Queen's, Toronto, Moncton, and so on.

IBM also maintains a superslick travelling display package that moves about the country from university to university, Showing films, equipment, samples, computerized programs, graphics and brochures.

And when the sales department falls down on the job, there are more blatant and insidious business connections. Members of the top brass of IBM sit on the boards of governors at the University of Toronto, Queen's University, Trent University, York University, Seneca College, and the University of Western Ontario's school of business administration.

Oh, it's hard work maintaining an effective monopoly, having to be on your toes 24 hours a day. As CANUMET gets to the stage where it needs a body to govern and administer the network, you can be sure that IBM will be looking to its own network which stretches from coast to coast.

And let's hope that there are some educators who object strongly enough to a foreign company running our university education system. And let's keep our fingers crossed that the computer producers don't turn their monopolistic power to programming these computers that are affecting our daily lives.

But those hopes would be less tinged with dire apprehension if the people running corporations like IBM didn't look so very much like the people who run our universities, our economy and our government.



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ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

RESTRICTED
Under 17 requires accompaniment of an adult

entertainment

by George Olds



If you have only one show to see this weekend, see **NEW HEAVEN, NEW EARTH**. There are several reasons why. It is a world premiere, and how often do you get to world premieres? It is a new, completely Canadian work, not adapted from another piece. The music is fabulous. The book is interesting. The singers are very good. And if nothing else, you owe your support to the final theatrical effort by W.L.U. in '71-'72.

'71-'72, the year of the revival of the big school musical. Considering the hassles involved with this year's productions, it is a wonder that there should even be a musical; to pull one off as well as this is even more of a surprise. Concerning the final day of a commune, breaking apart from internal dissension, the show was written from a series of improvisations based on an idea by director George Thompson. The music which is memorable (what a pleasant thing to leave the theatre humming some of the tunes) was written by Jonathan Kramer (also a cast member), and is beautifully sung by all with special mention

going to Brona Brown as Zoe, Derek Reynolds as Matt, and Debra Zahari as Lise (these mentioned for their particularly fine voices.). In the acting department the show is top notch with such fine performances by Heather Dark and Kim McGeagh as Penny and Hod, the owners of the farm on which the commune has been founded; Bev Morris as Hosannah the Jesus Freak; and Doug Pooley as Hamlet (emphasis on Ham) a one time, two bit actor. Never mind scene stealing, this whole show is stolen by all the actors and singers. What can I say but "I'm impressed."

The music is great, the show is good, and it's worth every penny of the \$1.50 or \$2.50 ticket price. See it!

'Danton' at U of W

The Division of Drama and Theatre Arts of the University of Waterloo is preparing **DANTON**, a new music-drama premiering in the Humanities Theatre on March 16-19 and 23-26. The play, written by Paul Roland, is based on **DANTON'S TOD** (**DANTON'S**

DEATH) by Georg Karl Buchner. The play is directed by Paul Roland and the score composed by Mita Scott, with lyrics written by both Mita Scott and Paul Roland. **DANTON** is a music-drama about the French Revolution. The play opens with the angry and hungry citizens of Paris demanding more and more guillotining of the hated aristocrats. At the Jacobin Club the radicals decide that mercy must not be granted to the cowards and traitors of the Revolution. Danton, the hero of the Revolution, is branded a traitor. The citizens, led by Robespierre, emerge from the Club lusting for death, to seek out Danton and his followers. Danton is condemned as a traitor because of his plea for moderation in the slaughter of the aristocrats, and because of his pursuit of the more questionable pleasures of life. He is forewarned of the impending doom, but refuses to fight any longer. He allows the Jacobins to lead himself and his friends to prison, where they await their trial. The Revolutionary Tribunal finds the accused guilty and condemns them to the guillotine.



'New Heaven, New Earth' is this year's Purple and Gold Review presentation. Due to their inability to meet the high costs of our fabulously equipped Theatre Auditorium, they have been forced to hold the production at the lesser facilities of Waterloo Collegiate Theatre (professional lighting, acoustics, padded theatre seats). Tickets on sale in the SUB.

photo by Howard

Radio Lutheran: Personalities

Tim Rodgers

Part of the Rodger's tradition is 'heavy' rock. Catch this superstar in action on Thursday nights.



Marg McGraw



Who wouldn't mind waking up to Marg on their radio. A cheerful smile and relaxing voice would tantalize any male on Wednesday morning.

Ken Borgstrom

The alternative half of the Rodgers-Borgstrom Review who manages a show with the best of the heavy rock library.



DisC

by Paul Wemple

Humble Pie

Graham's Fillmore shows an institution on the West coast. Somehow he always manages to come up with winner concerts. One of these winner concerts resulted in a live double album by four men from England who call themselves Humble Pie. The four are Greg Ridley, Steve Marriott, Jerry Shirley, Peter Dinklage and their performance can be called anything but humble. Steve's raspy voice plus the band's background that carries the album through its gyrations as they perform. Amazingly enough, though the music is basically wailing rock, the voices come clear enough to judge this as having been a near perfect performance.

The album is a two record set with all four sides offering the feeling that as Steve says they're "a gas". One need only look out the pictures on the interior and exterior of the album-jacket to perceive the vitality of these four. They prove that body English can add more to a musical performance than mere reproduction of practised notes.

The two albums are complete opposites. Sides one and four contain five relentless rocking tunes. The most impressive cuts of these sides are "I Don't Need No Doctor" and "Stone Cold Fever" (the latter of which is off their second album). Evident in all the songs are the personal preferences of each guitarist. They each step out into lead positions with what blends through stages of "Mountain" style solid to "Wishbone Ash" jazz-rock. The songs very rarely repeat but continue to alter and impress the listener with the progressions.

Sides 2 and 3 (also live) point out another side of the performers. Each of these sides consist of only one extended song. "Rolling Stone" is a penetrating blues progression with the lyrics wailed alongside the doodling of the assistant guitarists, assisted by the screams and cheers of the crowd. They're obviously enjoying what's happening. Naturally the slow pace cannot last. At about the thirteen minute mark the song explodes ("Talk about my baby, she's your baby, say my baby, she's so fine...") and dies like a flashbulb illuminating their exit from the stage.

Dr. John Creaux' "Walk on Gilded Splinters" is stretched into twenty-four and a half minutes on the final side of the album. A surprising start seeps through with a series of harmonies. The song probably wouldn't be recognizable to the Dr. John fans but the presence of this cut proves the four to be able and versatile while presenting diversified material.

mate

by Frank Sexton

Every chess player admires a game in which a flashy attack, complete with sacrifice, crushes the unfortunate opponent. When an attack is successful the winner is called brilliant, but if it is the loser is called a fool.

Many of these stunning attacks have begun by a sacrifice against the castled king. The classic sacrifice is the one on KR7. Usually a bishop swoops down to take the pawn with check and after the brave piece falls to the king, his majesty lies exposed to further, usually fatal, attacks. A story is told that an old rich chess player had a clause in his will that before any of his sons could inherit any of the money they must successfully make a bishop sacrifice on KR7. Whether or not the story is true is irrelevant, the point is that this sacrifice must be part of every player's repertoire today.

This week we feature this classic sacrifice in our game. I hope you like it.

COLLE vs. O'HANLON
Nice, 1930

COLLE SYSTEM: 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. N-KB3, N-KB3; 3. P-K3, P-B4; 4. P-B3, P-K3; 5. B-Q3, B-Q3; 6. QN-Q2, QN-Q2; 7. 0-0, 0-0; 8. R-K1, R-K1; 9. P-K4, QPXP; 10. NXP, NXP; 11. BxN, PXP; 12. BxPch!(a), KxB; 13. N-N5ch, K-N3?(b); 14. P-KR4!(c), R-R1; 15. RXPch!(d), N-B3; 16. P-R5ch(e), K-R3; 17. RxB, Q-R4; 18. NXPch, K-R2; 19. N-N5ch, K-N1; 20. Q-N3ch resigns.

a) Here is the sacrifice. Black's king has been deserted by his pieces.

b) Black must play 13., K-N1 and after 14. Q-R5, N-K4 (best); 15. RxN, BxR; 16. QxPch, K-R1; 17. Q-R5ch, White must take the perpetual check.

c) Threatening 15. P-R5ch, K-B3; 16. Q-B3ch.

d) Now if Black takes the rook White replies with 16. Q-Q3ch, K-B3; 17. Q-B3ch, K-N3; 18. Q-B7ch, K-R3; 19. NXPch winning.

e) If 16., RxP then 17. Q-Q3ch, K-R3; 19. Q-R7 mate.

The Toronto Open commences March 31. If you are interested in entering (there is a Booster Section for lower rated players), contact me at the chess club, Tuesday night at 7:30 in room 3-313, Teaching Building.

by j d barber

Some of the new bidding devices make life much easier for the players who use them. They are, however, damn fool-proof. The use of them can lead to some unusual contracts.

South's raise to two diamonds is conventional, and showed a strong, rather than a weak hand. North's two notrump bid showed a balanced hand of fifteen to seventeen high-card points, and implied holding a four-card major. The pass of six clubs is a little unusual. Each player thought the other should have bid six diamonds. South was the one who tried to try and make the contract. Both east and west were rather weak players, and they conspired to give south, a strong declarer, the information he required to make the contract. The lead of the ace of diamonds suggested a singleton to south. He won the ace in his hand, and led a trump to the king, and continued with a trump. East, the weak player, could not decide what to play, and the longer he hesitated, the more certain south was that he held four trumps. When he finally played small, south inserted the nine, which held.

This, as is clear, was far from ending his problems. South now led the queen of hearts to force the ace. No return can now defeat the contract. When a spade was now returned, declarer won it, cashed the ace, throwing a diamond, and trumped dummy's last spade.

When south now entered dummy, and started to lead red winners, east was in an impossible position. At trick twelve he was forced to trump, and south over-trumped to claim his contract.

Vulnerable: Both
Dealer: North

North	South
S. A K 3	S. 7
H. K J 7	H. Q 5 2
D. Q J 9 6 4	D. A K 3 2
C. K 3	C. A J 9 7 6

East	West
S. J 10 5	S. Q 9 8 6 4 2
H. 9 6 3	H. A 10 8 4
D. 8 7 5	C. 5 4
C. Q 10 8 2	

East	West
pass	pass
pass	pass
pass	pass
pass	pass
pass	pass

South	West
1 Dia.	pass
2 NT	pass
3 Sp.	pass
4 Ht.	pass
pass!!	pass
South	pass
2 Dia.	pass
3 Cl.	
4 Dia.	
6 Cl.	

Opening lead: ten of diam.

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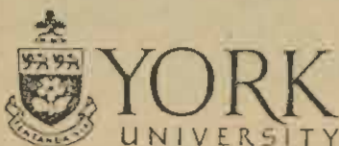
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The Choir

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Monday and Wednesday afternoons, at 4:30 in the Seminary Chapel, the 76 members of the WLU choir can be heard practising music by Bach, Poulenc, Willan, Kemp, and Cabena, maintaining their reputation for having "the sweetest sound this side of Lake City."

From 30 to 120 Singers

This may be said about extracurricular musical activities in general on this campus—they are activities which improve and enhance the lot of "good music" in our day. In particular, Lutheran's tremendously active campus events program offers free to students and the community repertoire that is off-the-beaten-path and is presented with the formality necessary for real encounter with these experiences. In the past seven years musical activity at WLU has grown from a choir of 30, a single faculty member and less than half-a-dozen courses, to a capacity quota of students enrolled in full B.Mus. and B.A. programs, two choirs totaling 120 singers, an opera workshop and a summer institute. The faculty of four full-time and as many part-time instructors are all performing musicians respected in national and international musical circles for their particular expertise as artists or composers.

Concerts, Tours, Competition

The choirs have brought to the name of WLU an international reputation for perfection in choral singing. Under the direction of Dr. Larry Kemp, who was recently granted his D.Phil. from Oxford, the WLU choir went on tour to Pittsburgh. There they sang at Duquesne University, Heinz Chapel in the University of Pittsburgh, Trafford High School, and St. Mark's Lutheran Church in Trafford. At each concert they received a standing ovation. The hospitality provided for the choir was first rate, all choir members being billeted in individual homes and fed some of the finest homemade food imaginable. One choir member commented that until the tour she did not know what it was like to wake up in the morning

The WLU choir was given a huge reception by the Heinz Chapel Choir in the SUB of Pitt. University. WLU will have the opportunity to return their hospitality in the middle of April, when the Heinz Chapel Choir proposes a visit to our campus. Choir tour, and the subsequent Home Concert, are not the only concerts the choir sings. This year the choir has sung at St. Mark's Lutheran Church in Waterloo,

Dean's Awards Night, the Ceremony of the Lights on the steps of Waterloo City Hall, the Christmas Concert, the Boar's Head Dinner in the TA and the Baccalaureat Service and also made a segment of the WLU anniversary film and a Christmas T.V. special.

Prof. Barrie Cabena, head of Church Music at WLU, invited the choir to sing at his home Church in London, Ontario. The Choir performed Cabena's "God is Here—Let's Celebrate" as the major composition of the afternoon.

The Collegium Musicum Choir

The Collegium Musicum Choir, WLU's second choir, consists of the very finest voices on and off campus. They perform higher calibre, more demanding music than the great University Choir. Last Sunday, the Collegium Musicum performed "Music from the Baroque" in the Seminary Chapel. This choir lived up to its high standards showing off techniques in voicing and staging. This night was a big moment for the choir for they also got to display their long awaited green and gold choir gowns. How proud they were!

To further develop interest in the vocal field the Summer Opera Workshop, a senior music course, is offered to those interested in opera and musical education. The course takes place during the last four weeks of Summer Session II. Students enrolled in the workshop attend sessions in stage movement and repertoire and some become involved in presentations of scenes from different operas, which are performed for the public during the last week of the course. Last summer's faculty consisted of WLU's Dr. Kemp and Prof. Martens, as well as Prof. David Falk from Goshen, Indiana, Mr. Russell Smith from the Opera school in Tasmania, Australia and Prof. Lindenbaum from Detmold Academy, Germany. (R.S.)

In mid-December of last year voice students enrolled in the University voice courses of Prof. Martens performed Engelbert Humperdinck's charming fairy-tale opera "Hansel and Gretel". Directing the production was Carrol Anne Curry, world renowned soprano, and Mr. Raffi Armenian, conductor and musical director of the K-W symphony. All performances were sold out and were warmly received.

Organ Club

Leaving the realm of voices, the WLU Organ Club, which is registered as a College Student Group of the Royal Canadian College of Organists (and the only campus musical group supported by SAC), is a club specifically designed to serve those WLU students who are interested in



increasing their knowledge and enjoyment of the pipe organ. The goals in this respect lie in three areas, namely organ literature, performance, and organ construction, and the activities are planned in keeping with these goals. During this season, the members (together with some interested non-members on occasion) visited such churches as All Saints Anglican, Timothy Eaton Memorial, and The Metropolitan United Church in Toronto where they each had the opportunity of playing the organs and, by standing in the pipe chambers, of experiencing the sound first hand. Other churches visited in attending concerts were Deer Park United, Toronto; First St. Andrews, London; and St. Peter's Lutheran, Kitchener. What, by some, may be classed simply as a church organ, after closer inspection and experience becomes a specifically identifiable instrument with qualities and characteristics of its own. It was found that the music of the masters can be appreciated much more with an understanding of the instruments for which it was written.

A Recital By Larry Cortner

Undertakings of the club included a performance in the chapel of Trinity United Church, Kitchener, where the organist, Mr. Raymond Daniels, presented a lecture-recital on the one manual chapel organ, the only tracher (mechanical) instrument in the Kitchener-Waterloo area. Presented in recital at First United Church was Larry Cortner. At that time he presented the program for his European Tour with a delightful artistry and a technique that impressed the most advanced of the membership.

The highlight of the year's ac-

tivities was a tour of the Gabriel Kney Pipe Organ Company in London, where several instruments could be seen in different stages of planning and construction. There was, as well, an inspection of that manufacturer's largest installation in the unbelievable Aeolian Town Hall.

Instrumental Ensemble

Since WLU is too small to have a large orchestra or concert band as a permanent organization, several music students thought of starting small instrumental ensembles on campus to encourage students to participate by playing together for pleasure. The idea behind these groups is to provide an opportunity for those who have played before (in high school bands, community orchestras, ensembles, private lessons, etc.) and who wish to keep in practice and continue to enjoy their instruments.

The recorder ensemble which was begun this year is one of several groups of this kind. Since the project didn't get underway until well into the school year, the musicians ran into problems with timetable conflicts and the usual after-Christmas academic work load. However, after several playing sessions in the basement of Music House, the response showed that if a group were to be started earlier in the year, it would really be worth while. This year's group, while it never actually performed, had several pieces which were close to performance stage after only two or three practices—an indication that much more could be done with more time available.

An ideal function of a recorder ensemble could be to play from time to time during Chapel services. Earlier this year, for example, a small ensemble consisting of organ, two violins, two recorders, and the Seminary Choir, performed the mini-

cantata, "What is This Joyful News?" under the direction of Larry Houff. A recorder group could also be interesting and enjoyable for players who are studying medieval and renaissance music, or any medieval languages and literature, or who are just interested. There is also a great deal of modern music being written especially for recorders, so there is something to suit both the specific interests and the abilities of all players.

It is hoped that other instrumental groups will be started next year—depending on local interest, of course.

They Need A Music Building

With a music building designated by the Board of Governors as having high priority, a Music Building Committee, comprising wide campus representation, has begun meeting with the purpose of developing working documents for further consideration. These will be made available for scrutiny and suggestions by all on campus interested in the proposed building.

"There is a strong need for practice and teaching rooms," Dr. Kemp told the committee. "In addition, it is necessary that such a building be equipped with the latest techniques for audio-visual as related to music. Art gallery facilities should also be accommodated as the building should form a 'Union of the Arts'."

It is hoped that the major emphasis on music instruction in the community will focus at WLU and not at the University of Waterloo. Clifford G. Bilyea, chairman of the committee, saw the need for a building that could support music and also be available for drama and film productions. No date for construction or estimated cost has yet been suggested.

Puerto Rico: US Colony With a History of Oppression

By Humberto Pagan Hernandez

NOTE: Humberto Pagan Hernandez is a leading figure in the Puerto Rican Independence struggle and is now undergoing a deportation hearing in Ottawa which may mean he will be sent back to Puerto Rico—where he will surely be killed. The following is a summary of the conditions and history of Puerto Rico which was written in the form of a letter to the Ottawa underground paper, the *Usually Reliable Source*—the only way it could be sent out of jail. He was not allowed any books pertinent to the subject so all statistics are quoted from memory.

Puerto Rico is a Latin American nation located in the Caribbean 500 miles from the South American continent. Its population is 4,500,000, of which 1,500,000 (31 per cent of the population) are exiled in the ghettos of New York and other American cities. The deepest root of the problem (Puerto Rico is the only nation in the world with one third of its population living outside of its borders) is that Puerto Rico is a colony of the U.S.

This means that Puerto Rico is a nation in which imperialism has intervened militarily, economically, politically, socially and culturally.

The problem for Puerto Rico now is the survival or extinction on the one hand or on the other the liberation or slavery of the workers of the country which, in practical terms, constitute 90 per cent of the Puerto Rican population.

1) Political, military and economic aspects:

Puerto Rico has lost its economic base. On the invasion of Puerto Rico by the American Army and the conversion of the nation into a colony of the U.S. the Puerto Rican bourgeoisie betrayed the people and stood with the imperialism. America being more powerful than these bourgeois, absorbed the country economically. (The American monopolies actually control 87.5 per cent of the Puerto Rican economy.).

This has converted Puerto Rico into a nation and a people exploited in the extreme. The U.S. has created in this country a system of colonial capitalist exploitation which shows very profitable results for the Yankee monopolies but which has converted Puerto Rico into one of the poorest nations in the world.

The colonial exploitation of Puerto Rico is exercised in the following ways:

(1) Military and political control of the country directly from Washington (13 per cent of the total territory of Puerto Rico is occupied by American Bases—two of them atomic, Ramsey AFB and Roosevelt Road Naval and AFB). This is 13 per cent of the national territory which was occupied by the American government without paying one cent to the Puerto Ricans. As well, all the laws applicable to Puerto Rico are laws imposed by the U.S. government.

(2) Control of all means of communication (radio, TV, press, etc) by government and Yankee monopolies.

(3) The exploitation of the

natural resources of the country including mineral beds (copper, tungsten, nickel, gold, manganese, etc) and the land.

(4) The exploitation of the Puerto Rican workers.

(5) The monopoly control of the economy—the means of production and the distribution of the wealth.

(6) The application of "special laws" which provide favorable conditions for American investors. (American factories, for example, don't pay taxes in Puerto Rico, nor do they pay for light, water, etc.)

A History of Struggle

These conditions and others have caused the Puerto Rican People the following maladies:

i) Total destruction of the country's agriculture, obliging the Puerto Ricans to buy all their basic groceries from the U.S.

ii) accelerated inflation—the cost of living is 25 per cent higher than in Canada or the U.S. but the salaries two times lower.

iii) Deficit in the trade balance in the order of \$1,235,000,000 in favor of the Yankee monopolies—but against Puerto Rico.

iv) A greatly increased level of poverty. The annual per capita income in Puerto Rico is in the order of \$500 for 74 per cent of the population and for 25 per cent of the population it is \$100. This means that if we use the levels of poverty established in the U.S., 90 per cent of the Puerto Rican population lives in conditions of extreme poverty.

v) A very unequal distribution of wealth. In Puerto Rico, eight per cent of the population receives 51 per cent of the national income while 25 per cent of the population receives 2.9 per cent and 67.3 per cent receives 48 per cent. Therefore 92 per cent of the population receives 49 per cent of the national income while 8 per cent receives 51 per cent of it.

vi) Chronic unemployment—31 per cent of the working class is unemployed. From 1,073,000 employable there are 320,000 unemployed and 35.2 per cent of the workers are underemployed.

vii) Lack of housing and medical services—35 per cent of the population lives in slums. Just outside the capital there is one doctor for each 1300 inhabitants and one half of these doctors are private. For the entire country only 12,000 hospital beds are available, one bed for each 250 inhabitants. 45 per cent of the hospitals are private and there are towns and villages without either doctor or pharmacist. A great proportion of deaths occur to people suffering from curable ailments.

While the population suffers this exploitation, the American monopolies extract from Puerto Rico billions of dollars in profits annually. The national debt further increases the outflow of capital to the U.S.

This means that while the people of Puerto Rico are dying of hunger, the American capitalists are stealing all the riches of the nation. On the other hand the colonial education which the U.S. supports is so alienated and unequal that 17

per cent of the people are illiterate. The English language is the compulsory idiom in the schools despite the fact that the mother tongue of the Puerto Ricans is Spanish. The Puerto Ricans are compelled to give allegiance to the American flag and to serve in America's armies yet they are not accorded the basic human dignities an American citizen expects.

Results of US Domination

Puerto Rico has one of the greatest histories of suffering and heroism in the Americas. In order to understand completely the situation in the country we should know the historical roots of the fight for independence by her people.

The people of Puerto Rico account more than 100 years of struggle for freedom first against the Spanish Imperialism and now against American imperialism.

HISTORY

After 375 years of Spanish colonialism, and various insurrections for independence, the Puerto Rican people stood in arms on Sept. 23 1868 and established the Republic of Puerto Rico. The Spanish troops answered with blood and violence. After many battles, the Puerto Rican patriots were defeated by the Spanish colonialists. The fight of the people continued. In 1897 Spain was forced to recognize Puerto Rico as an autonomous nation.

Almost immediately (1898) Puerto Rico was invaded by the American Army during the Spanish-American War. In spite of the great resistance of the Puerto Ricans, patriots fighting in city and mountain, the troops imposed their way and Puerto Rico became a colony of the U.S. The first action performed by the Americans was to destroy the national government and to derogate all the liberties enjoyed by the Puerto Ricans, liberties won by blood and great sacrifice. The Americans imposed military government under General Miles.

In 1917 the government of the United States imposed on the Puerto Rican people compulsory military service and American citizenship. This produced large protest movements.

In 1934 a general strike of workers and peasants took place—commanded by a martyr and hero of the Puerto Rican people: Don Pedro Albizu Campos.

The colonial police commanded by Colonel Riggs took harsh measures: hideous massacres took place at Rio Piedras (four dead and hundreds wounded) and political prisoners were murdered. The end of that year's repression left hundreds of Puerto Ricans in jail or dead. In 1937 during one of the may independence demonstrations, the police fired with grapeshot on the people, murdering 21 and leaving more than

200 wounded. All the Independentista leaders were jailed.

On Oct. 30, the people of Puerto Rico stood in arms and proclaimed the Republic of Puerto Rico for the second time. The American government sent 26,000 soldiers plus police to stamp out the rebellion. For many weeks there were battles throughout the country. The American Air Force used their planes to strafe and bomb the occupied Puerto Rican cities. More than 10,000 people were sent to concentration camps, dead and wounded were counted by the thousands. The Yankee Army had crushed the rebellion. In 1954 the Puerto Rican patriots attacked the Houses of Congress of the United States wounding 17 congressmen with gunfire. This to protest the repression and subjugation under which the people were held by the Yankee government.

The Sixties

In 1965 Don Pedro Campos was assassinated in prison. This produced great demonstrations throughout the country. The fight for independence continued. In 1967 the colonial police opened fire against a student-worker demonstration in the capital, killing one worker and wounding about 80 people. The same year another student leader, Rafael Varona was assassinated by the Yankee army.

In 1968 the extreme right achieved political power. The government took off its "liberal" mask and began a savage repression. That year the underground Revolutionary Army was organized in Puerto Rico. In 1969 the country was convulsed by large worker-patriot demonstrations: 1) The students burned ROTC (Regular Officer Training Corps—U.S. Army) offices. 2) Campaigns of resistance against compulsory military service were organized and more than 18,000 refused induction into the United States Army. This same year the CIA and the government (through the police) organized a group of clandestine fascists known as "los Vigilantes". They were dedicated to attack and attempt to assassinate Independentista leaders and to destroy the property of Puerto Rican patriots with explosives and incendiary bombs. The revolutionaries replied to these terrorist actions by attacking the huge American monopolies and military bases.

In this year the repression intensified. During a student demonstration the police opened fire on the students leaving one dead and about 85 wounded. Shortly after, Julio Roldea (a patriot) was murdered in jail by the Yankee police. The government ordered a massive jailing of Independentistas. A great part of the revolutionary patriots went underground then. The press in Puerto Rico celebrated this repression as a triumph.

Today

A grave crisis began. military action the underground revolutionaries inflicted losses in excess of \$50 million on American companies. On March 11 1971 and workers were confronted the colonial police and 24 cadets of the Yankee army. 24 police and cadets; two patriots were wounded as well as one cadet were killed in the battles. The terrorist right (vigilantes) attacked and destroyed the homes of thousands of patriots.

They blew up the offices of patriotic organizations throughout the country. The socialist leaders went to the United Nations to denounce this terrorism initiated by the colonial government. Hundreds of patriots were in jail.

The crisis continues to intensify. At the moment this article is being written the Puerto Rican workers have paralyzed the communication, transport and power systems. The clandestine revolutionary groups continued to fight against the colonial government. The government increased further the repression throughout the country. The right terrorists attempted to assassinate socialist leaders of the country. For 1972 it is expected that the repression of the patriots will be extremely severe (because the Independentista Puerto Rican Party is prepared to join with the patriotic groups in the country to contest the elections—using the elections as another front).

Meanwhile the workers and patriots of Puerto Rico are prepared to continue their day-by-day fight for the independence and national liberation of Puerto Rico.

The people and workers of Puerto Rico have fought a long and heroic battle for their liberation. They know their fight is not only the fight of their nationality but the fight of the exploited against the exploiter.

The American ruling class and their Puerto Rican agents have installed in this country a fascist colonial government. The conditions of exploitation have produced a high level of resistance. The American military occupation of Puerto Rico, chronic unemployment (31 per cent), ill health, political repression, theft of human and natural resources of the country, fascism, etc. All these ills are inherent in the capitalist system which for the century, has kept the workers and people of Puerto Rico under American imperialism.

The people have risen to demand their liberation and they will not stop until Puerto Rico becomes an independent socialist republic.

We appeal to the honour and dignity of the government of the people of Canada to understand the colonial situation of Puerto Rico and the struggle for liberation of its people.

Free Humberto Pagan!